State Library

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JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1858. NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858–31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.
219-tf

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

FRESH ARRIVALS,
PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.
IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT;* that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.
May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.
I WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.
JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.
GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.
J. A. McARTHUR.
May 7th, 1858. 36-3m*

$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.
WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN*. Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and runaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE BEEN USING the above make of Machines in our families for a number of months, and find them to be such as they are recommended. Easy to work and don't get out of order—sewing don't rip. We believe they are the best Sewing Machines now in use, that we know of.
Wilmington, June 12th, 1858.
E. J. LUTTERLOH, JAMES L. HATHAWAY,
T. C. WORTH, JAMES SHACKLEFORD,
JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, B. G. WORTH,
SAMUEL J. BEERY, ZENO H. GREENE.
The above Card speaks for itself. A sample of the Machines can now be seen at my store. All orders will be promptly filled for any pattern that may be chosen. *Cash upon delivery.* Needles also for sale by the dozen at $1.—All Machines warranted; if defective, others supplied in their places. GEO. H. KELLEY.
June 12. 237-1m&42-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."
THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.
☞Beware of counterfeits.☜
Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown:
5 " Venetian Red:
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail. by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION, located in Goldsboro', N. C., is in a very prosperous condition. Since its organization under the present Faculty, its success has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Entire harmony among the Teachers, excellent health, application to study and good order among the pupils: and a rapidly extending influence and increasing hold upon the public confidence, are the elements which constitute a flourishing College. All of these are enjoyed by our young and growing Institution. Our prospects are brightening every day, and a career of great usefullness opens before us. With these surroundings, we invite public attention to Wayne Female College, and with grateful acknowledgements for past success, we offer to lead the lovely daughters of our happy land to the pure fountains of virtue and knowledge.
The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 29th of July, 1858. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel and Room Furniture $10 per month. Tuition in the College course $20 per Session. For a Catalogue giving full information, address the undersigned. S. M. FROST. President.
June 25th, 1858 43-6t

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.
The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.
A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.
THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Board per month,.....$ 8 00
Tuition per Session:—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course..... 20 00
English, Higher branches,..... 15 00
" Elementary " 10 00
No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.
For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.
The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.
June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

FURNITURE!
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted Stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2 50 each;
Cane Seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Redsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other Dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Als, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, With interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.
1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.
E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf
Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.
THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.
Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.
The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, Esq., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,
T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

General Notices.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres, This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.
L. R. LOFTIN.
June 18. 42—11t*
Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above.
Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will be given in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.
June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.
Herman B. Eilers, Adm'r. of John C. Beach. vs. William Beach, E. Kellogg Beach, Spencer S. Benedict, and wife Maria, Joshua G. Ishoms and wife Christian, and Elizabeth J. B. Beach, widow of said J. C. Beach. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts.
THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are all non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and the land sold as prayed for in the petition.
Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 16th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 46-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.
George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.
TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.
James K. Melvin, vs. John McLeran, } Attachment.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.
Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858. KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.
Ann Maria Turner. Widow of John A. P. Melson, vs. W. P. Melson, Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, Henry Craig and wife Ally. } Petition for Dower.
THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, it is ordered by the Court that a copy of the petition, with a subpœna, be served upon Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, returnable to the next term of this Court: and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. P. Melson, and Henry Craig and wife Ally are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 2d, 1858 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1858.
John Dawson vs. John C. Wood and Stephen P. Polly. } Original Attachment.
IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that both the defendants in this case are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
July 2, 1858 44-6w—Pr. adv. $5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law.
Curtis Thomson, vs. Curtis C. Oates. } Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis C. Oates is a non-resident, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and the said Curtis Thomson having obtained a conditional judgment in this case, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that the said Curtis C. Oates may come in, plead, answer, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be entered.
WITNESS, J. K. MORISEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 6th Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1858. J. K. MORISEY, Clerk.
July 2nd, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.
Isaac Wright, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, to replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2, 1858 44-6t—Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.
Micheal Sellars, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, and replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.
WITNESS, WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1858.
W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2d, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44-6t

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertiliser by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

From the Young Men's Magazine.

Why the Girls were Made.

A boy of a dozen summers I,
Roaming over the sunny hills,
Chasing the painted butterfly,
Or tracking the stream that turned the mills,
I knew why heaven had made the flow'rs,
For I snuffed their fragrance gladly;
I knew the use of that Dobbin of ours,
For I spurr'd and gallop'd him madly;
And so the river with darting fish,
And trees with tempting fruit,
The grass where I roll'd,
The wood where I stroll'd,
The radish with biting root,
The cows with sweet white milk,
The sheep with their woolly coats,
The worm with its curious silk,
The birds with their musical throats,
The meadows that in the sunshine bask'd,
All green as nature array'd them—
I lov'd them all, and never ask'd
The reason why God made them.
With Hal and Dick, the merry day
Would glide like pictured dream away,
And, if gathering night were a pricking thorn.
It bore a bud of the coming morn.
But I was shy of Jane and Sue;
They couldn't leap and climb as I;
They spoiled our sport, (this wouldn't do!)
When they joined us boys, I knew not why—
And so I lived the summer through;
A merrier boy there never played:
But one gave me much ado—
I wondered why the girls were made!

* * * * * * *

A boy of fifteen summers I—
The stream and hills were all the same.
The birds sang just as cheerfully,
Nor Dobbin and I a whit more tame,
In romp and prank I flung away
The sunlit hours of holiday;
The river, the wood, the meadow for me!
I was young, I was gay, so fresh! so free!
But on a bright September morn,
As I stole to hide in the stately corn,
A face peeped out from the tall green row,
And a frock beneath it troubled me so—
'Twas Bessie the miller's daughter;
I could play no more—I couldn't speak,
As the blood rush'd up to my foolish cheek:
I wish'd that I had caught her;
'Twas only a wish my powerless hands
Were loth t' obey my will's commands,
While Bessie laughed at my solemn look,
Then cried "good bye," and was over the brook.
I heard my fellows cry out in their play,
But my heart was sad, and I turned away
To the old thatch'd house;
Where, still as a mouse,
I mop'd all through the live long day.
The laughing eyes that peep'd at me
From the standing corn were there to see.
Peeping and laughing all the while,
But I could give no answering smile.
"Ah! now I know," I sighing said,
"The reason why the girls were made!"

From the U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

Rice—Its Production, Preparation and Consumption.

The use of rice, as the chief article of human food, is almost universal in the countries of the East. The numerous populations depend upon it as the main stay, and it is produced in a proportionate abundance. It is supplied, at a rate measured in money value, incredibly cheap—more so in some localities better favored by Nature than in others, and becomes an article of alternate import and export, according to the variation of the seasons. Not unfrequently the most frightful famines follow a continued drough, which is fatal to the rice crop. The experience of Ireland in relation to the failure of the potato crop in 1847, is frequently that of the Asiatic countries in relation to rice, but the extent of country where it is cultivated, and the variety of climate, gives as a whole a sufficiency of food. The evidence of all the authorities in relation to the habits of the Asiatics is unanimous upon the great dependency of the people upon rice. The late Alexander Everett, Esq., Minister of the United States to the Court of China, in an essay upon the population of China, with reference to the Malthusian theory, states that all the people, from the Emperor down to the laborer, and including cattle, use rice for daily food, and all writers upon China and the Chinese corroborate the statement. It is stated that the Chinese laborer, earning on an average $5 per month, can obtain three full meals per day, and the people of India obtain as much rice, with perhaps some change in the money estimates of both the labor and food. So long has rice been identified with food in China, that it has furnished phrases of the language.—Thus, to take any meal whatever is "chih fan," i. e., to eat rice," and a common salutation equivalent to "how do you do?" is "chih kuo fan?" "have you eaten rice?" In Japan, rice is raised in very large quantities, and forms the chief item of food.

In Java, they cultivate two descriptions—one is a large grain of a productive kind, giving one crop in a year. The other is a small hardy plant which ripens in 5 months, giving two crops in the year. In some favored situation six crops have been taken in 2½ years.

In Cochin, China, fine lands of rice are cultivated—some annual, and others give two to five crops in the year, according to locality. The rice is here very cheap, selling ordinarily at 50c. per 133 lbs.

In Siam, the annual inundation makes the production very prolific, and the crop sure; the price is generally 25c. per 112 lbs., and of course a large export trade is carried on to the neighboring countries.

In Birmah, the soil is said to be immensely prolific, giving sixty-fold in rice, which is, if possible, more exclusively the food of the people than elsewhere, and is universally seasoned with capsicum.

In Sumatra, the greatest care is taken in the cultivation, and a yield of 100 to 140 fold is said to be obtained.

The Island of Ceylon (population 1,610,124) had in rice in 1854 420,484 acres, of which the product was 234,036,000 lbs., yet the last intelligence from that island is that in ordinary years they do not raise enough for their own use, but import largely from the Malabar coast. The Malabar country has nearly as large a population, but the rice product is enormous. Its area is 6,262 square miles; of that 788 square miles is in rice, which at the same yield as in Ceylon gives a crop of 318,000,000 lbs.

The Island of Hong Kong produces a quantity of rice, and it is to be remarked that a market for rice has sprung up in California, mainly supplied from the East. China supplies about 8,000,000 lbs. per annum, and Manilla, Batavia and Calcutta nearly as much more, the imports being nearly 20,000,000 lbs. per annum.

In view of the great dependence so generally had among those nations upon rice, as food, the quantity consumed has not been estimated less than 3 oz. per head per day, or in round numbers 70 lbs. yer head per annum. The latest returns of the numbers in those countries give 681,343,916 souls, and the rice crops are estimated at 62,176,062,000 lbs., a weight about 50 per cent. greater than the Indian corn crop of the United States. The following are the numbers of persons in the East whose food is chiefly rice, either grown on their own soils or procured from each other.

RICE COUNTRIES.

	Population.	lbs. consumed per annum.
China,	450,000,000	40,500,000,000
Hindostan,	134,301,000	12,060,000,000
Ceylon,	1,710,000	153,100,000
Mauritius,	192,000	17,280,000
Japan,	50,000,000	4,500,000,000
Sumatra,	3,000,000	270,000,000
Philipine,	4,200,000	361,000,000
Java,	6,000,000	540,000,000
Cochin China,	15,000,000	1,350,000,000
Siam,	3,000,000	270,000,000
Birmah,	4,000,000	360,000,000
Araccan,	500,000	45,000,000
Beloochistan,	3,000,000	270,000,000
Malabar,	1,140,916	102,682,000
Malay,	300,000	27,000,000
Assam,	15,000,000	1,350,000,000
Total,	691,343,916	62,176,062,000

These countries produce other grains and articles of food to some extent, but rice is the chief fare, and when flesh is used, it is usually cooked with rice. The consumption of the above countries being about 62,176,000,000 lbs, there remains for export a considerable quantity, which finds its way to the countries of Europe to a greater or less extent, according to the rates of freight and the dearness of food in Europe. The rice of the East, however, then encounters that of the United States, which is largely imported into most of the countries of Europe. There is a great variety in the qualities of Rice. That of Bengal is larger grained, coarse, and of a reddish cast, and it is parboiled in Eastern ports to make it keep. Patna rice is the most esteemed of Asiatic rice, but that of the United States is far superior to any other.

In addition to the rice producing countries mentioned in the above table, we may state that the Italian States grow rice largely, exporting on an average to the amount of about eight millions francs. Portugal grew in 1851, 11,000,000 lbs. Spain grows extensively on the coast of the Mediterrancan. Russia produces a hardy variety of rice on the coast of the Sea of Azof and the Black Austria grew in 1841, 105,000,000 lbs. chiefly on the coast of the Adriatic. In Egypt, and on the Island of Borneo, rice is grown in large quantities. The Cape Verde and Indian Islands, European and Asiatic Turkey, Greecs, and the States of Brazil, New Grenada, Venezuela, La Plata, Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Guianas, to South America, produce rice, and in some portions of their territories in considerable quantities.

The crop of the United States, according to the national census, was in 1840 and 1850 as follows:

RICE CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1840.	1850.
Alabama	149,019	2,312,252
Arkansas	5,454	63,179
Georgia	12,384,732	39,950,671
Illinois	460	
Kentucky	16,376	5,688
Louisiana	3,604,534	4,425,349
Mississippi	777,190	2,719,859
Missouri	50	700
North Carolina	2,820,388	5,465,868
South Carolina	60,590,861	159,930,6*3
Tennessee	7,977	258,854
Texas		88,203
Virginia	2,986	17,154
Florida	481,420	1,075,690
Total lbs.	80,841,422	215,213,497

The surplus of the United States, one year with another, exported ranges from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 in value, and its use in Germany has much increased since the reduction of the duty in 1838. In years of short crops in Europe, the rice of Asia comes in freely, and at rates cheaper than the United States article can be sold. It is, of course, the case that in those years when the grain crops of Europe fail and food is dear, the rice is drawn in greater quantities from those Eastern countries. The following table shows the usual quantities which annually find their way to Europe:

RICE EXPORTED FROM LEADING PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

Manilla, lbs.	18,340,000
Sumatra,	90,000,000
Ceylon,	70,000,000
Malabar,	216,000,000
Akyab,	181,440,000
Maulmain,	157,500,000
Calcutta,	734,960,000

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
GEORGE J. MOORE.
ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Send in the Returns.

We make an earnest request that some one in every county will send us in the returns of their respective counties as soon as the result is known.

Ellis Tickets.

At our own expense we have sent Ellis Tickets to every County in the Eastern part of the State, or nearly so, in order that nothing might be lost for the want of them. We trust that the Democrats in the several counties will see to their being sent to the different precincts. If any are still unsupplied, we trust they will send for them immediately.

The Close of the Canvass.

On Thursday next, August 5th, the election for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriffs will be held throughout the State of North Carolina. To a very great extent the Canvass, so far as the newspapers are concerned, may be regarded as already closed. It will remain for the people to act in accordance with their own ideas of duty with reference to the facts and arguments in their own possession, or which have been placed before them through the press and the stump.—Last appeals, save for action or new issues, sprung upon the eve of an election should be, and, we trust will be, regarded with suspicion by an intelligent people, because incapable, in most cases, of verification if right, or contradiction if wrong. Besides all this, the great majority of our people in North Carolina are farmers, who live away from large towns and out of the reach of papers issued more frequently than once a week. After this week we cannot again come before the great body of our readers in this and other Counties of Eastern North Carolina, as well as a goodly number scattered through the West and centre.

The canvass now about to close has been somewhat peculiar in character, if only for the length of time that one of the candidates for Governor has been engaged in it. Mr. McRae, the opposition candidate, may be fairly said to have commenced it last Fall with the letter to Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe. We know that Mr. McRae then and afterwards stated that he did not wish to be a candidate—that he desired that the field should be taken by some "practical farmer," but although we feel bound to concede to Mr. McRae all that high-minded regard for truth which justice to a gentleman of his character demands at our hands, subsequent events compel us to the conclusion that he did not then know his mind—that without knowing it himself, he was then and ever after fully in the field and bound to run, for when the "practical farmer" did come in answer to his invocation, in the person of Walter F. Leake, Esq., he was hustled off the stage as an unwelcome visitor, or an unbidden guest. Mr. McRae's central organ, the Raleigh *Register*, coolly informed Mr. Leake that he could not come in, that he was not wanted, that he could not make the necessary "inroads" upon the Democratic party; so that, after all the horror expressed for lawyer candidates by Mr. McRae, that gentleman, a lawyer, was fixed upon as the only one to bear the standard of opposition, he, a professing *Democrat*, was the person determined upon by the ultra opponents of Democracy to make "inroads" upon the party to which he professed to belong.

Well, without much more ado, Mr. McRae entered on the canvass months before a Democratic candidate was placed in the field. Debt, taxation and distribution were the themes upon which he dilated with much vigor and eloquence, running much better by himself, however, than he did after a competitor had appeared to controvert his assertions or force him to take the defensive as well as the offensive. This no one who listened to him in these different positions could fail to perceive, any less than all observing men can fail to perceive the change in his position since he arrived in the west as contrasted with that assumed, or the impression sought to be conveyed at the East. Down here the burden of his song was taxation unbearable—debt that ought not to be increased under any circumstances or for any purpose.—Judge Ellis was almost denounced as an enemy to the State, because he said that if, years hence, when the amount already appropriated to the Western N. C. Railroad and the Wilmington & Rutherford Railroad should be expended, such amounts should prove inadequate to complete them, he would go for granting the small additional sum requisite for that purpose, rather than, for the want of it, suffer these works to be lost or fail of their objects. This was dreadful and extravagant, and the changes were rung upon that string.—Mr. McRae would not go for anything, for any work now in progress, or hereafter to be begun, that would add one cent to the debt of the State. He rejoiced in his economy. His taxes were more than he could bear, etc.

Well, when he gets to the mountains how does he do? Why, he is a better Railroad man than Judge Ellis.—But, then, how reconcile these things with his positions at the East? Why, by a subterfuge—a mental reservation unworthy of him to resort to. He says yet he will not recommend one cent, because not one cent could be needed within two years, and then his term would have expired, and he would not serve more than two years; but that afterwards, as an individual, he would do all mortal man could to get the West all that it might ask for. Compare his letter, published in the Asheville Spectator, and re-published in another column of the Journal, with his Dancy letter, with his speeches at Clinton, Kenansville, Mosely Hall and elsewhere throughout the East.

We have argued distribution over and over before.—We don't sincerely believe that anybody is taken in by that most transparent humbug. We do not believe that anybody has failed to see through the motives for its exhumation at the present time, a time when the circumstances of the country at large and of the public treasury in particular, show it to be purely an abstraction. No man has failed to see that it is an electioneering hobby and nothing else. Into the abstract merits of the question we have gone before; now we care not to weary the patience of our readers. We let our arguments heretofore made go for what they are worth.

Judge Ellis is the nominee of the largest, most enthusiastic, and certainly not least able political convention that ever assembled in North Carolina. His nomination was made openly by the delegates of a great party—not by the secret manœuvres of a clique of disorganizers allied to a defeated opposition, who could not rally sufficient nerve to hoist their own standard and fight under their own name. There were good and noble men in the Charlotte convention who had not always been Democrats, but whose patriotic feelings led them to cast in their lots with ours. But they neither sought to shape the platform, nor dictate the choice of the Democratic party. Nor did they do so. John W. Ellis is the free choice in open convention of the Democratic party of North Carolina. Mr. McRae is the candidate of disorganization, of those who slide off from their own party to its opponents, and of opponents who do not even meet to put a candidate in the field. Which is the better position. Judge Ellis stands fully and squarely upon the platform and principles of his party. Mr. McRae stands—*where?*

What Mr. McRae is in the East and in the West we have already endeavoured to show. He is two gentlemen in one. His Eastern face is to decry debt and taxes, never to sanction any additional appropriations for any work in progress or to be begun. His Western face is to tell the people of the West that he goes for giving them all they ask, and, that in fact, he is a better Railman than Judge Ellis.

On the Danville connection he is fixed. So is Judge Ellis. Mr. McRae is *for* it—Judge Ellis is *against* it. Which do our people prefer?

As regards national politics, Judge Ellis stands fairly in line with the administration and with the Democracy of the South. Mr. McRae's tone and expression is or rather *was* that of fault-finding with every thing that the Democratic party had done, or apparently that it could do. He found fault with Mr. Buchanan, he found fault with the Democracy in Congress, he found fault with Governor Bragg, he found fault with the Democratic convention at Charlotte, he found fault with former opponents of the party for joining it, he found fault with the Democratic press, and he found fault generally and particularly. If the "Voices from the West," with which his "Know Nothing" or American organs are sonorous, are to be trusted, he thinks better of Governor Bragg's course in appointing Clingman to the Senate—he goes Kansas like a book, and so forth, and so on.

And although in the language of the Fayetteville *Observer*, his language in the East went to *poison* the minds of the people on the subject of internal improvement, by crying out taxation, he tells them at the West, that he did all this to promote internal improvements, to accustom the tax-payers to big figures, to make them ready and willing to go the whole hog!

But there is another thing to which we must allude briefly before we close. THE LEGISLATURE. *That* ought not to be neglected. *That* must not be neglected. *That* is of quite as much importance as the Governor. Nothing but foolish and useless divisions in our ranks can possibly jeopardize our supremacy in the next General Assembly—a supremacy which we look to see used in no bigoted spirit, but for the highest and best interest of the whole State, and of all the people within her borders.

We can now only say to our fellow Democrats—to all the opponents of disorganization and humbug—Be on you guard—lose nothing by apathy or over-confidence. Work as you have heretofore worked. Work for Ellis as you worked for Bragg. Come to the polls and bring your neighbors. Go the ticket through, and then you will have nothing hereafter to reproach yourselves with.

We have endeavored to do *our* duty, and if we have done it feebly, we have at least done it earnestly and sincerely, with a desire to act justly and courteously to all. If, in the course of the canvass we have done injustice to any one, or needlessly wounded the feelings of any one, it has been unintentional on our part. On the night of the 5th of August the verdict will be rendered. Let the Democracy of the State so exert themselves that there will be no cause to doubt the import of that verdict.

The Duty of the Democracy.

Our neighbours of the *Herald* and indeed all the opposition papers throughout the East, call upon that section to do its *duty*. So do we. If the East only does its duty to itself and to its principles, all will be right.

The East is Democratic. The *principles* of Democracy are those which guard her greatest and most important rights and interests, as indeed they do those of the whole State. If the East only does her duty, then will she give to the able and everyway worthy standard-bearer of Democracy, Hon. John W. Ellis, such a majority as has never been before given a Democratic Candidate, or indeed to any other Candidate. If she only does her duty, then indeed will we feel that our labours, however feeble, have not been wholly in vain.

But the East must remember other things. She has other matters to look to. Her Democrats owe it to themselves to see that they lose nothing by divisions; that they permit no squabbles about men to paralyze their strength, or endanger their representation in either branch of the State Legislature. Why should there be divisions in any Democratic county? Why should the Democrats of any county in our District, or in any other District, permit themselves to be divided—alienated from, or excited against, any portion of their brother Democrats?

Now let us look at the matter. Bladen is a Democratic county. The Democrats there had a pretty hard pull against "Sam," but they conquered. Columbus is a Democratic county—democratic to the back-bone. In both of these counties there are good and true Democratic nominees for the House of Commons. Why should any sort of doubt exist as to their success? We speak not now of merely local matters. We speak of the duty which Democrats owe to themselves, and to their party, to be fairly represented by men of their own principles. Will anybody but a straightout Democrat represent truly the majority of the people of Bladan or the people of Columbus, who are straightout Democrats. The Senatorial District composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus is democratic. If the Democrats there do their full duty to themselves and to their party, their next Senator will be Democratic. Mr. McDowell is the nominee of the Democracy of the District. That he is worthy of the honor—that he is able and faithful there can be no sort of question; and of his election there ought to be no sort of doubt.

Why should there be any difficulty in Sampson or Cumberland? *Is* there any that the Democrats of these counties cannot arrange themselves? Surely there cannot be. Certainly there ought not to be.

We hear of distribution and *quasi* distribution candidates in Nash and Johnston. Linn B. Sanders, Esq., is going in with the opposition to defeat the Democrats. Do not the Democrats of these counties perceive their duty in the premises, and will they not do it? We feel assured that they will.

Even where there is no local opposition, it is still the duty of the Democracy to come to the polls and give to their candidates a full and generous support. Say in New Hanover, where a most capital legislative ticket is in the field, let it be remembered by all who vote for Judge Ellis.

☞ We are as well aware as our cotemporaries of the Fayetteville *Observer*, of the ridiculousness of any extra pretensions, and have as little desire to indulge in them as anybody.

This, by way of reference to some remarks of the *Observer* of yesterday, upon a portion of an article which appeared in the *Journal* of the 23d. The editors of the *Observer* need not be at all alarmed that we are in danger of losing our sanity or our habitual dislike of "highfalutin," although we may "highfalute" semi-seriously for an object of our own, which we understood perfectly, but which had no reference to any motive which we supposed at the time would be attributed to it. Knowing this at the time, we would have said nothing now, in reply to the complacent *facetiæ* of the *Observer*, had its remarks not been made to take their usual turn of a sort of sneer at the town of Wilmington, through its press. We *do* most claim to give fair statements of positions on both sides, and also to be in possession of *some* facilities for doing so.

Harper for August

Has been laid on our table by Messrs. Merrill & Pierce. Illustrated articles:—"A Winter at the South;" "The Romance of Wyoming;" "Vagabondizing in Belgium," and "The Virginians." It appears to be a more than usually interesting number. Price 25 cts. a number.

Yesterday afternoon we spent in the Court House listening to the addresses of the Candidates for the Legislature and the Sheriffalty of this County.

As we stated before, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe has almost certainly sailed for Europe on business for the Company of which he is President, and, of course, was not present to address his fellow citizens yesterday.

George J. Moore, Esq., led off by announcing his candidacy for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature, and stating the circumstances under which that candidacy arose, to wit:—the nomination of the Democratic County Convention which met here at June court. He had not sought the honor. He had hoped that some other would have been called to the position. But the Convention had made the demand upon his services and he felt it his duty to yield to the call of his fellow-citizens.

The convention that nominated him was a sufficient guarantee for his politics. He would, however, add in addition, that he was a Democrat of the firmest sort and always expected to be. He believed the principles of the Democratic party to be the best, and the measures of the Democratic party the most conducive to the interests of the country. He would endeavour to act up to the principles of Democracy, and support its measures, should he be honored with a seat in the next House of Commons. He adverted to some of the issues likely to come before the next Legislature. To the Danville scheme he was opposed heart and soul, and would do all that he honorably could do to defeat it. He was not to be led off by no distribution humbugs. He alluded to the question of the Senatorship, and while he should go for the choice of the Democratic party for Senator, his own first choice was Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. He felt proud of the development and usefulness to which our School system had already attained, and should do everything in his power to strengthen it and increase its efficiency.

Mr. Moore thanked his fellow citizens for their courteous attention, respectfully solicited their suffrages and sat down, after having spoken some fifteen minutes, in a clear and impressive tone, and to the point.

R. K. Bryan, Esq., followed. He was a candidate for a seat in the next House of Commons of this State. He was not his own candidate. He had not sought the position; no ambition had lead him to seek it. His interests all pointed to a different course—to the devotion of his time and attention to his own private business.—He had so stated to gentlemen who had spoken to him about the matter before the meeting of the Convention. But the Convention had called upon him, and he felt that he was not at liberty to decline.

He next referred briefly to conventions—to their necessity for organization, and the acknowledgment of that necessity by all parties, who had resorted to them.—Without conventions all chance for united party action would be lost, for they afforded the only and best means of ascertaining the views and consulting the wishes of all portions of the party. To make conventions all that they ought to be, it was only necessary that the members of the party should take the proper interest in them.

Mr. Bryan reviewed the course of the Democratic party since the first formation of parties in this country, contrasting it with that pursued by the opposition, under whatever name. Alluded to its agency in extending our national territory and protecting our national honor. Spoke of its influence upon commerce and domestic prosperity—its opposition to monopolies and special legislation for the benefit of particular sections or classes—its constant fidelity to the constitutional rights and interests of the South, as shown in the fact that every law for the recognition and protection of these rights had been passed by Democratic votes. He referred to the admission of Texas—the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law—the repeal of the Missouri restriction—the bill for the admission of Kansas, etc.

He referred to the contest for Governor now pending in this State; showed that distribution as advocated by Mr. McRae was not only wrong, but impracticable. That even if practicable, it must result in loss—heavy loss. Mr. Bryan's argument upon this point was very clear and forcible. He alluded to State policy—showed the injustice of the thing known as the Danville connection, and the inconsistency of the professions of the opposition generally, and concluded by thanking the audience for their attention and soliciting at their hands a free and generous support.

Mr. Bryan spoke something like three quarters of an hour, and was listened to with marked and respectful attention.

We join most earnestly with our friends Moore and Bryan. We say, give to the County Candidates a warm and liberal support. They deserve it. What if there be no opposition—there is that sense of justice which teaches us that our Candidates have a right to expect a complimentary vote—a vote like that which any of us would be anxious to obtain if placed in the same position.

Mr. Bryan closed about four, having been purposely brief to afford the candidates for Sheriff the better opportunity. It is proper to remark that both Mr. Moore and Mr. Bryan studiously refrained from anything like interference in the Sheriff's election, not even alluding to it further than giving way for the candidates to speak for themselves.

E. D. Hall, Esq., the present Sheriff opend the ball in a few remarks, stating that he and his competitors had availed themselves of the opportunity to speak at the Market House some few nights ago. He did not know that there could well be anything else brought forward at this time, and he should be as brief as possible, merely glancing over some matters, which he did. He did not even know that he should make a reply.

W. T. J. Vann, Esq., followed, alluding to the incidents of the canvass, playfully hitting his competitors as hard licks as he could, and speaking as good a word as he could for himself. He referred to Mr. Hall's having said at various places in the present canvass, that if it could be shown that he had not done his duty as Sheriff, then he himself would ask the people not to re-elect him. Mr. Vann contended that Mr. Hall had failed to do his duty, when he neglected to return the vote of New Hanover county in 1856. He also alluded to another matter which he contended was an official error. This had reference to the advertisement of certain delinquent taxes in 1856, we believe. Mr. Vann appeared to follow nearly the same general track that he did before at the Market House, of course, somewhat varied, but not materially; as, indeed, was the case with all.

N. H. Fennell, Esq., next took the stand. He stated his own position as a candidate. About his politics, he was a Democrat, and nothing else, but, if elected, he should not be the Sheriff of any man, or set of men, but the sheriff of New Hanover county. He paid his respects first to Mr. Vann, as the weightiest man, then to Mr. Hall. Mr. Vann had been getting offices all his life, and had stood at the public crib until he had grown fat. Mr. Hall had held the very lucrative office of Sheriff for six years, and he saw no reason why one man should be made a *millionaire*, by having such an office all his life, while the bars were put up against all others. He also did not approve of extra allowances for any officers. Mr. Fennell alluded, as Mr. Vann had alluded, to the failure of the Sheriff to return the vote of this county for Presidential electors within the time prescribed by law; also to some other matters, which he charged as official errors. Mr. Fennell alluded to a matter to which Mr. Hall had already referred, having reference to some allusion made elsewhere, to an effort, or supposed effort, to get himself or Mr. Vann to withdraw, so as to combine strength against Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall had disclaimed any design to charge any such movement upon his competitors, but kept harping on it. Mr. Fennell said he was fighting for himself, and wanted to be elected, and if elected, would try to make a good Sheriff—it was a fair field and a free fight, and he would be much obliged for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Hall replied. It had been charged that he had committed an error in not returning the vote of New Hanover county to the Governor in 1856. He admitted that he had made that error, but he had done so innocently and without any thought of wrong. He thought that the very fact of only one official error being charged against him in the six years he had held the office, was the strongest testimony that could be brought in his favor. If Mr. Vann or Mr. Fennell should be elected, and no more be found against them in six years, then, indeed, might the people be well satisfied. He contended that he had endeavored to do all his duty without pursuing too rigid a course with the people. That he had never permitted the credit of the county to suffer, whether there was county money in his hands or not. He referred to the advertisement of taxes in 1856. Said that Mr. Vann who charged him with errors, had committed as many and as grave ones himself; and if no charges could be made against Mr. Fennell, it was simply due to the fact that he had never been in public office. As for extra allowances, *he* had not asked for any. The small allowance of seventy-five dollars was there when he came in, and was not an extra, but a very small compensation for a very large amount of service otherwise gratuitously rendered.

Mr. Vann replied. Mr. Fennell had said that he had held offices all his life. He would say this: that no man could say that he had not discharged the duties of the offices he had held, jam up, as he would endeavor to do those of Sheriff, should they elect him, as he trusted they would. He went over the charges of official error on the part of Mr. Hall, and defended himself.

Mr. Fennell replied. He thought it was time to break through any custom that might be growing up to grant a life-lease in lucrative offices. He would not want to hold the Sheriff's office more than four or six years. He alluded to the fact that his belonging to the profession of the law had been brought as a charge against him. A queer charge, he thought. He then referred briefly to points in the speeches of his competitors.

The discussion lasted two hours.

The gentlemen expressed the highest mutual respect for each, and the discussion was unmarked by any bitterness, although there was a good deal of sharp shooting. They are all clever men—one has certainly made a good officer. The others no doubt would endeavour to do the same. It is for the people to judge and to decide. They are all Democrats.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

That Slander.

The Iredell *Express* having started, or at least given currency to the report that in a speech made to the "Dutch" of Rowan county in 1846, Judge Ellis wished for "lungs of iron and a throat of steel" that he might proclaim the evils of internal improvement, and finding the thing thrown back upon it, instead of coming out openly and acknowledging its error, still affects to believe the story. Is of opinion that Mr. "J. E. Moose, a highly respectable merchant of Salisbury," if called upon, would state that the speech was correctly reported, etc.

Now, of this there is no assurance, but the reverse.—Mr. Moose's name has been made use of without his knowledge. Judge Ellis' speech, in which he is said to have used the expressions alluded to, was not delivered in the "Dutch" but in the "Scotch-Irish" portion of the county, had no reference to the cause of internal improvements generally, but to the cutrageous mismanagement of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. And finally, although Mr. Moose was a very young man at the time, now twelve years since, the report is not correct, even as applied to the mismanagement of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Such is in fact the substance of what Mr. Moose says verbally and in writing. Judge Ellis has correctly stamped the slander.

Murder In Savannah.

On Friday morning, the 23d inst., about 5 o'clock, a negro boy in the employ of Mr. O'Byrne, of Savannah, Ga., discovered the door of a grocery on the lumber yard of Mr. P. K. Shiel, quite open. Suspecting something wrong, he, with another negro and a white man, entered, and found the apparently lifeless body of J. D. Schwicke, the proprietor of the store. Mr. Schwicke was terribly beaten, his pockets rifled, bureaus broken and contents taken, etc. He died on Friday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Saturday an inquest was held, and the Jury came to the conclusion that Schwicke came to his death from sundry blows inflicted on his head by Willis, a slave belonging to Mr. W. B. Giles. Willis was detected by offering for sale on Saturday morning a clock which had been carried off from the grocery.

Mr. Jachens, to whom he offered the clock for sale, had him promptly arrested. It seems that Willis and his accomplices, after beating Schwicke until they thought he was dead, carried off the clock and all the money they could find. They secreted the clock about Giles & Bradley's mill until Saturday morning; when Willis tried to sell it and was detected and arrested. A negro named Alfred was also arrested and committed to jail on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.—Besides these, forty-one negroes belonging to the same gentleman were arrested on suspicion of being accessories before and after the fact.

☞ The "Daily Progress" is the name of a new daily paper to be started at Newbern, N. C., by J. C. Pennington, Esq., Editor and Proprietor. Terms, in advance, $6 a year, or $3 for 6 months.

Mr. Pennington is a practical printer, a gentleman of energy and experience in the newspaper line, and is every way qualified to carry on successfully the enterprise which he has started. The "Progress" will be devoted to the Commercial interests of the State at large and of Newbern in particular. We wish Mr. Pennington the utmost success. Our Newbern friends ought to sustain him liberally. Once they get a daily fairly established, it will sustain itself, for they will not be without it.

We had intended to notice friend Pennington sooner, but somehow our attention was called off to something else.

The News—California—Europe—Utah.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns, we are forced to condense as much as possible and make a mere synopsis.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived at New York on the 27th with San Francisco dates to the 5th instant, and $1,200,000 in gold. The Frazer River excitement continues unabated, and the stories of the yield of gold are almost fabulous. Victoria, the new city on Georgia Bay, an arm of Puget's Sound, is crowded, and property at fabulous prices. Fourteen vessels had left San Francisco for Frazer River in less than three weeks.—The Indians were threatening, but they would be wiped out by the vast bodies of Californians. The Oregon Indians were very hostile.

The Europa arrived at Halifax on the 27th. There is little news. The steamship Royal Charter, had arrived from Australia with £2,000,000 in gold. The London Times propounces the Agamemnon wholly unfit to lay the Atlantic cable. Sometime since the Times thought her superior to the Niagara. The trial has shown the difference. Spain has remonstrated with Great Britain for the recent insults in Cuba.

Salt Lake dates to the 30th ult. announce the fact that the United States forces were at Cedar Valley, some forty miles from Salt Lake City, and that the Mormons are already crowding back. Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

☞ We cannot agree with our neighbours of the *Herald* that the mere re-iteration by the Iredell *Express* of the charge that Judge Ellis had in 1846 wished for lungs of iron and a throat of steel, that he might proclaim to the people the evils of Internal Improvements, amounts to anything, in the face of a public, unconditional denial by Judge Ellis on the stump, and through other mediums. We believe that the brand thus put upon it publickly by Judge Ellis, is fully sufficient to stamp its character. Apart from the high personal character of Judge Ellis,—a character as freely conceded by his able, although political erratic opponent, as it is claimed by his friends, the position in which he is placed, with the consciousness of the responsibilities it imposes, gives to his statement, so made, a weight far beyond that attaching to any mere gossip, brought up and exposed more than once before. Permit us further to say, that this call for bringing out the witnesses, when no time can be afforded for the proper contradiction to be given, does not savour of ingenuous or very liberal dealing towards a political opponent. We do not think our neighbors themselves can wholly approve of it.

Fire at Magnolia.

We regret to learn that about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., the Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Merriman & Newbury, at the above place, caught fire, and was rapidly consumed. It appears to have originated from the fact that a small quantity of spirits had been permitted to escape from the waste tub, with the waste water. The distiller's rake, which had been used in raking the coals from under the kettle, took fire, and being plunged into the tub of water used for wetting the dross, the spirits on the surface of the water caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save more than the cap of one still, in doing which Mr. Owen Hollingsworth got his hands badly burned. Loss $1,500 to $2,000.

A written account of this fire reached us some days since, but without the signature of the writer. We *could* not and *did* not pay any attention to it. We *can* not and *will* not pay any attention to any communication unaccompanied by a responsible signature. We have said this a thousand times already.

From the Raleigh Standard.

More of Mr. McRae's Diplomacy!

If Mr. McRae had remained much longer at Paris, he would have become so skilled in diplomacy that he would have deceived everybody and himself besides, whenever he might have chosen to do so. His activity in changing and his fertility of resources in making contrary opinions exactly the same, are indeed surprising. There never has been, in this State, exactly such a politician as Mr. McRae; and we cannot account for his peculiarities except upon the ground that he took some lessions in French on this subject, which no one else in North Carolina has had an opportunity of taking.

The Asheville Spectator has just brought to light the following letter, written by Mr. McRae in May last:

MOSELY HALL, LENOIR, } May 27th, '58. }

MY DEAR SIR:—I know my position on the Internal Improvement question will be greatly misrepresented in your section, and I propose, therefore, (if I do not trouble you too much,) to give you truthfully as I present it everywhere, the position I occupy.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION AND THE WILMINGTON AND RUTHERFORD R. R.—I am opposed to increasing the State debt or liability a dollar *at the next Legislature*, for any work of improvement—not because I am opposed to either of the works above named—but because I am satisfied the necessary Revenue bill cannot be passed, and the people of the East, particularly, could not bear the burden of increased taxation. I am a friend to both Roads, and am deeply desirous of their completion as soon as it can be accomplished—and I will stand up with truest fidelity to the Legislation already made—to wit: the $4,000,000 for the Western Extension and the $2,000,000 for the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad, according to the terms of the act, and I would be glad to see the terms complied with and the contracts let all along the line, and on both sides as fast as this can be done, and I would facilitate as soon as possible such a result.

Mr. Ellis thinks the $6,000,000 (capital,) will complete the road and that no appropriations further will be needed—and yesterday at this place he said, "he did not expect to recommend any further appropriations at the next Legislature, for it would require six or eight years to spend the present sum."

In reply, I said if that was his position, there was no material difference, for by that time I hoped the State would be amply able to meet the demand upon her, and there would be no doubt of it, if we would unite and pass "Distribution," for before that time we could obtain a fund by which to build all our Roads and at the same time get rid of debt.

For the Fayetteville Coal Fields Road *he* will furnish aid by subscribing for stock. I think Fayetteville entitled, and her road, a great State work. But I propose to aid her without further burdening the State by transferring saleable stock from other roads to hers, which stock will be benefitted by the transfer.

I have declared for the principle of connecting Railroad Stock with Banking principles, and he attacks me on this point, all through this section, where he thinks it unpopular.

He is making all the capital he can *here*, by opposition to the Danville Connection, while I have asserted the principle that any people have a right to build a work of improvement *with their own* means, to enable them to reach market.

As to Distribution, I believe it practicable and necessary, unless we would see our Northern Abolitionists divide among themselves all the land and ourselves lose the enjoyment of it.

The passage of the Insane Bill in 1858, and of Morrill's Bill the other day, show distribution to be practicable.

KANSAS.—I said I would have voted against the first bill but on the ground that she claims 23 millions of acres of land.

I do not write this letter for publication, but you are at liberty to state my positions as you understand them and by authority. I am very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.,
DUNCAN K. McRAE.

The Editor of the *Spectator* introduces this letter to his readers in the following language:

"CHARGE OF CHANGE.—There has been considerable fuss with some about a charge that Mr. McRae has changed his position on the subject of Internal Improvements. Now we have in our possession, the following letter which was received from Mr. McRae about two months ago which we were then requested to make note of, as "by authority," but Mr. McRae having no claim upon us as his organ, and being at that time somewhat predisposed against him, did not feel called on to comply with his request. Though as an act of justice, even to a political opponent, we ought probably to have done so. But, further, we were then unable to write, or it might perhaps, have appeared. The letter was accompanied by another from H. S. Smith, Esq., of Raleigh, who being an intimate personal friend of ours, forward the letter to us."

Now, fellow-citizens, let us analyze this matter, and see what it is.

In the first place the letter is dated the 27th of May.

2dly. It was sent through his *Whig* friend, Mr. Smith.

3dly. *It was not to be published*, but to be shown to *friends*, and his positions stated *privately* as "by authority."

4thly. The Editor did not publish it, *because he "was unable to write"*—but if he could have written, "it *might, perhaps*, have appeared." And yet Mr. McRae expressly informed him he did "not write this letter for publication." Other letters he had written for publication, but *this* letter was not to be published!

5thly. The Editor insists that Mr. McRae has undergone no change on internal improvements—that the "considerable fuss" made about his having changed, amounts to nothing; *for*, says the Editor, "*we have in our possession the following letter*," which shows that he has been with us of the West all the time. If, then, the Editor of the *Spectator* has not been deceived—if he has known all along that Mr. McRae has been anxious to "facilitate as soon as possible" the completion of the Western Extension, and wanted the "contracts let *all along the line*, and on *both sides as fast as this can be done*"—then we say, *the entire East has been deceived.*

But to the letter itself.

He is opposed to increasing the State debt one dollar "*at the next Legislature.*" In his Dancy letter and in his Eastern speeches, he was opposed to adding a dollar to the debt *at any time*. Such is the construction his own friends placed on his speeches. He did not confine himself to "the next Legislature."

He wants to transfer stock to aid the Fayetteville Road, yet he does not tell the people that he would take that stock or what it yields *from the fund expressly provided to pay our present debt*. He is opposed in one breath to increasing the State debt one dollar "at the next Legislature," and in the next he is in favor of increasing the debt $28,000 per annum—the income of the stock; for if you take away that amount, and apply it to a new work of internal improvement, you must of course supply its place in the Sinking Fund; and *that* would increase the taxes or the debt.

He would have voted against the first bill admitting Kansas, because Kansas claimed too much land under that bill. Now that claim was no part of the Lecompton Constitution; and no friend of the bill thought of giving Kansas 23 millions of acres of land. Mr. Green, of Missouri, in his report on the subject, distinctly declared this; and the compromise bill, as passed, rejected this claim of 23 millions of acres. He would have voted, then, *against admitting a slaveholding State*, because she claimed too much land! No, fellow-citizens, the *true* reason of his opposition to Lecompton was, *that Mr. Buchanan was for it.* He is hostile to the administration, and would break it down if he could. So is Gilmer, who was congratulated by the Black Republicans for his speech against Lecompton, and who has been flooding his District with black Republican speeches.

But it is not necessary that we should dwell upon this letter, or upon the *trick* sought to be played by it. The whole transaction speaks for itself. "Take the case, gentlemen," and render your verdict on the first Thursday in August next.

Later from Europe via Cape Race.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 26.—The steamer Europa has been boarded by the news boat off Cape Race, and the following abstract of her advices have reached here.—Her dates from Liverpool are to the 17th inst., three days later than per steamer Indian. The steamer Saxonia arrived out on the 13th inst., the Nova Scotian on the 16th, and the Persia on the 17th.

The telegraph fleet was to sail again on the 17th.—The cause of the breaking of the cable is unknown, the strain upon it at the time being quite light. The electric instrument were all injured by the heavy rolling of the Agamemnon.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 12th inst., in the House of Lords, the bill permitting the House of Commons to admit Jews into Parliament was passed.

The London Times suggests that the government invite Napoleon over to see how well England is ready to resist invasion.

The London Times, in a leader, controverts Lord Palmerston's view of the national duty in regard to the slave trade, and encourages the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as Cuba, once annexed, the whole trade would come to an end.

On the 12th July the "Orange" demonstration in Belfast and elsewhere passed off peaceably.

Astley, Williams & Co., of Liverpool, in the South American trade, had suspended, and their liabilities were estimated at £150,000.

The India bill passed Parliament on the 2d instant.

FRANCE.—The announcement that Queen Victoria would visit Louis Napoleon at Cherbourg on the 4th of August was generally received as a confirmation of the continued alliance of England and France, and as a guarantee of the peace of Europe.

The application for the new railway loan of three million sterling, had reached four times the amount required.

The crop accounts were favorable, but breadstuffs were firm.

SPAIN.—The note to England demanding explanations of Lord Malmesbury's language in regard to Spain and the slave trade had been read at an extraordinary cabinet council.

An addition of thirty-three millions of reals has been made to the floating debt.

DENMARK.—The reply of the Danish government to the Germanic Diet had been dispatched to Frankfort.—It was understood to be conciliatory.

ARABIA.—The massacre of Christians at Jeddah by the Mahomedans attracts much attention. The British steamer Cyclops had rescued twenty-six Christians and taken them to Suez. No Christians remained in the place. Two boats from the Cyclops had to fire on the Mahomedans, who attempted to intercept the retreat of the Christians from the town. Turkey has promised to avenge the massacre. It was reported that England and France would occupy the place at once with troops.

CHINA.—Dates from Hong Kong are to May 22.—Imports had improved. Exchange is 4s 8d.

At Canton a large business was doing. At Shanghae Exchange was 2s 6d. Silk transactions were large. Tea was very dull.

Bombay advices to June 19th had reached England. The Calpee rebels had defeated the Scinda troops at Gualior, and a large number of the latter had gone over to the enemy.

A strong British force was preparing to recapture Gualior.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report:

BY PEARSON, J. In Simmons vs Virginia and North Carolina Lumber Company, from Northampton, directing a venire de novo. Also, in State vs McLeod, from Randolph, directing a venire de novo. Also in Archibald vs Davis, from Beaufort, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Burnett v Beasley, from Beaufort, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Doe *ex dem* Topping v Sadler, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Baker v Pender, from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Doe *ex dem* Taylor v Gooch, from Warren, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Doe *ex dem Hill* v Mason, from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Martin v Martin, from Stokes, judgment affirmed. Also, in Martin v Martin, from Stokes, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. Also, in Hurdle v Hanner, from Alamance, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Britton v Thrailkill, from Chatham, directing a venire de novo. Also, in Evans v Andrews, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also in Brandon v Johnston, from Caswell, dimissing the petition. Also, in Copeland v Aycock, from Wayne, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Rich v Thomas, in equity from Guilford, affirming the order. Also, in Whitehead v Lassiter, in equity, from Chatham. Also, in Erwin v Erwin, in equity, from Cabarrus, affirming the order. Also, in Wiseman, v Smith in equity, from Wake, directing a further answer, &c. Also, in Cash v Philpot, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hardin v Elliott, in equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill. Also, in Bain v Anderson, in equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill.

BY BATTLE J. In Carver v Oakley, in equity, from Person, decree for division. Also, in State v Gregory, from Halifax, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v Carroll, from Davidson, declaring that there is no error. Also, in the matter of Zollicoffer's will, from Halifax, affirming the judgment in favor of the script.—Also, in Kimbro v Turner, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Savage v Bonner, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in State to use of Kirkland v Mangum, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Hone, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v Frank, (a slave) from Forsythe, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Fly v Armstrong, from Edgecombe, venire de novo awarded. Also, in Harding v Green, from Wake affirming the judgment. Also, in Currie v Currie, from Orange, affirming the judgment. Also, in Farmers' Bank v Freeland, from Guilford, order reversed. Also in Rogers v Warren, in equity, from Person, declaring the rights of the parties. Also, in Moore v McCauley, in equity, from Orange, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Thornton v Irby, from Johnston, in equity, decree for plaintiff as suggested. Also, in Skeen v Holmes, in equity, from Davidson, decree for an account. Also, in Latham v McRorie, in equity, from Davie, declaring plaintiff entitled to his relief. Also, in Johnston v Howell, in equity, from Davie, interlocutory order reversed. Also, in Coakley v Daniel, in equity, from Wake, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Withers v Whithers, in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for plaintiff. Also, in Holderness v Palmer, in equity, from Caswell, estate *not* to be charged with value of deceased slaves. Also, in Elkins v Brewer, in equity, from Chatham, in directing the necessary accounts to be taken.—*Register.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ISAB

For the Journal.

The Canvass in Duplin.

Messrs. Editors: For several weeks the canvass in this county has been going on with considerable vigor and spirit, but with commendable good feeling among the various candidates. Party opinion being nearly altogether of one and the same hue in this political bailiwick, and it therefore being thought unnecessary to hold conventions, patriotic gentlemen who are willing to make so many and so great sacrifices for their country, nominate and announce themselves. In the present instance, as in every similar one, there is quite a number of gentlemen who have volunteered their lives and their honor for the public good: for the Senate, Wm. J. Houston, Esq., who served in the same capacity during the last session, and who, for a young and new member, took a very flattering position; Commons, Wm. Ward, (member last session,) Zach. Smith, B. Monk and —— Stanford, Esqs.; Sheriffalty, Col. Strickland, Thos. Carr, Bryant Southerland and Grady Outlaw, Esqs.

They all spoke at Williams' precinct a short time ago, where your correspondent had the privilege of hearing them. They were not diffident in announcing themselves as Democrats, and by an irresistible consequence, Ellis men;—a Democrat and an Ellis man through a verbal harmony being convertible terms. It was hoped by several of us who are fond of fun, that Mr. Houston, or one of the candidates for the Commons would meet with some opposition in the shape of a McRae-Distribution-Danville Connection candidate; but a white Polar Bear does not thrive in the torrid regions, and no animal of so strange a hue as a distribution candidate, is to be found in this climate. In other words, no man can be found within the bounds of old Duplin, who is willing to trust his hopes and chances of preferment to so frail a policy as that comes to. So it was that we were destined to be disappointed in our wish for the agreeable excitement and animation of opposition.

Mr. Houston opens the way on these occasions, and makes a forcible, interesting speech; pleasant in manner and logical in the matter. He adheres strictly to the orthodox, straight-out doctrines and traditions of the party—the national Democratic party of the Union—not permitting himself to be tempted off into devious paths by the lures flung out by "soi-disant" statesmen and self-constituted political Captains; consequently, he does not seek to mystify, nor to delude his audiences. He makes a telling effort against that "*Virginia abstraction*," the Danville connection; and will make one of a talented combination that the lobby of the next session will find hard to manage in their pet scheme of this aforesaid connection. He approves of holding the Banks to a strict accountability, and to a literal and rigid construction and interpretation of their charters. It is scarcely necessary to add, that according to his Maconian adjudication of Bank interests, he will be willing to re-charter those Banks which may ask for a renewal of charter, only upon such basis, vested with such powers and functions, and attended by such conditions and restrictions, as have been accepted by all the Banks that have of late obtained charters from our Legislatures. It cannot be far from correct to presume that the same stand upon Banks will be occupied by all good Democrats.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Ward speak with considerable warmth and earnestness against the Danville Connection, viewing it as fraught with nothing but disaster and ruin to other roads in which the State and people are largely interested. They refer incidentally to the course Mr. McRae is pursuing in regard to this and other questions, and Mr. Smith in particular, calls attention to the fact of how much the school fund would suffer in consequence of the injury that would be done to the *other roads*, in which the State is interested, by the *Danville* Road, in which the State would have *no* interest. Mr. Monk and Mr. Stanford, on the occasion alluded to, spoke very briefly, but quite to the purpose as Democrats and as men who will be true, if elected, to the interests, public and private, of Eastern North Carolina.

The candidates for the Sheriffalty are all Democrats, but make no political addresses with their announcements.—There are *only* five of them, and they are having a gay time of it this hot weather.

As the Danville Connection seems to form so large an item in electioneering topics, it suits the drift of this communication to say in further reference to it, that the late letter of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, which appeared in your columns, has been more generally and more carefully read in this county than any thing which has appeared for a very long while. If anything was required to correctly inform the public mind on that subject, that letter, brief but pointed and apposite, has answered the purpose. Though intended only for Mr. Ashe's own county, its comprehensive scope embraces every section that feels more interest in North Carolina than it does in Virginia. Respectfully, &c.

B.

Duplin County, N. C., July, 1858.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., JULY 27TH, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: What constitutes a Democrat? I do not mean any of the *bogus* inventions of late days—Free Democrats, Know Nothing Democrats, Free Soil Democrats, Democratic Whigs, or anything of that motley sort; but I mean the ancient and honorable men who had Jefferson for their father, and the resolutions of '98 and '99 for their foundation stone. It is no new thing to us to have our enemies try to steal our name to accomplish our overthrow. They love the dear people so well, the simple term Democrat is too small to embrace all their expanded views of the people's good. They want to make some addition to our glorious and time-honored name. The simple term Democrat is not enough for them; they must have some high-sounding adjectives to add to it, to make it pliant to their tongues.—Some call themselves "Independent!" But this does not make them Democrats. There is some mark or sign by which the faithful members of the true fold may be recognised. What is it? Perhaps it would be as well to say what it is not. It is no sign of Democracy to put a handle to the good old name. It is no sign of Democracy for a man to be consorting with our enemies. It is no sign of Democracy for a man to be writing for opposition newspapers. It is no sign of Democracy for a man to support opposition candidates. It is no sign of Democracy for a man to repudiate Conventions honestly and fairly held. It is no sign of Democracy for a man to separate himself from the Democratic party, and try to defeat the Democratic candidates. What, then, is a sign of Democracy? It is for a man to hold fast to the principles and faith of the Democratic party, as laid down in the platform, and sustain the Democratic candidates. A man may call himself what he pleases; but by his works ye shall know him. No man is a Democrat who seeks the destruction of the Democratic party. No man is a Democrat who will not support the Democratic ticket in political issues.

The Know Nothings have staked their all upon their candidates. The success of Democracy depends upon the election of her candidates to the Legislature. The loss of them will be a death stroke. What, then, should be said of the Democrat who will not vote for his own candidate? He is a traitor to his principles; or, rather, he is weak in the faith, and is no Democrat. Give me an open enemy rather than a lukewarm friend. Let every Democrat prove himself on the day of election. Let him stand to his colors, and if the ship goes down, it will be consolation to know that he has done his duty. But the ship will not go down. With a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we will elect our whole ticket. We have the strength—it only needs the work.—Come, every Democrat, to the polls—vote the whole ticket.

VOTER.

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain Cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined it is unequalled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. July 30, 1858—46 1t

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor,

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Having been frequently requested by many of my friends, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County, and solicit your suffrages on the first Thursday in August next. Should you elect me, I pledge you a heart faithfully devoted to your interest and an untiring effort to promote the welfare of your County. But in case I am defeated, I shall in humble submission bow to your decision. JAMES McK. MULFORD.

June 18th, 1858 42-te*

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you elect me, I will endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW.

Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858. 41-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31—244-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

READ THIS!

A HOLLANDER'S TESTIMONY.

JACOB RINSKES, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

See advertisement. [July 27.—274&48-1w.

WONDERFUL REPORTS FROM WELLKNOWN CITIZENS.

PILES AND THE RHEUMATISM.—Some remarkable cures are daily coming to light:—Charles Sexton, Esq., Ex-Mayor of the city of Camden, says, the "Electric Oil" cured his Piles by six applications; also, Rheumatism. He says that it is a very valuable remedy, and every body ought to know it.

NEURALGIA.—Mr. David Mann, 499 Vine street, says, De Grath & Co.'s "Electric Oil" cured him, and that he was a great sufferer.

STIFF NECK.—Mr. Mann's daughter was much afflicted with stiff and swollen neck, which this Oil cured immediately.

BAD SPRAIN.—Mr. A. D. Highfield, No. 12 Howard street, met with a serious accident, which laid him up, says: He tried everything, even the usual cold water shower without any benefit—used a single bottle of the Oil, which cured him—also says it cured frosted feet.

CATARRH IN THE BREAST.—Mr. Wardlow's little girl was cured. This is a very interesting case. Come and see.

And so it is, I am daily called upon to chronicle cures like the above. Indeed, all pain vanishes by the use of my Oil. CHARLES DE GRATH.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

July 20.—275&48-1w.

RARE CHANCE FOR BOOK BUYERS.

☞ *Catalogues Sent Free!* ☜

A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to

G. G. EVANS,

Publisher, 439 *Chesnut street, Philadelphia.*

June 25, 1858 43-3m

From the New York News.

We esteem it a pleasure, resting upon our absolute knowledge of its merits, to recommend Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative as the best article of the kind with which we are acquainted, and one which has done, under our own observation, all that it claims—and it claims everything implied in its name.

This article, in short, will restore gray hair to its original color, and add to its growth and beauty wherever any blight or disease has checked that growth or marred that beauty. This has been proved in our family within a few weeks, and in numerous other cases related to us, without the knowledge of the proprietor. We have only to add that this most valuable article is for sale by the proprietor, at No. 312 Broadway.

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot, St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers.—Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas.

July 27.—274 & 48-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and rémoves all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, MARY ELIZA, daughter of Lewis C. and Caroline F. Turner.

In Moore county, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., in the 83d year of his age, MALCOLM McCUMMIN, Esq., leaving many friends and relatives to lament their sad bereavement.

In Moore county, at the residence of her son-in-law, N. R. Bryan, Esq., Mrs. MARGARET BUIE, in the 84th year of her age.

At the residence of his mother, Mrs. M. E Brinkley, in Brunswick county, on 22d instant, HENRY W. SAUNDERS, aged 18 years and 5 months.

"Thy will be done."

Death is at all times a solemn event; it strikes both time and eternity; it terminates an earthly existence; it opens an immortal one. But this death will strike many as an event marked by more than common solemnity, for though all seasons as well as all ages, "are thine, oh Death," yet how marked is the difference between that of the aged pilgrim, whose course is finished, and whom we reverently bear to the grave, and that of him whose death we now deplore. Who was he, you ask, whose calm and peaceful death is now announced? He was a dutiful son; a loving brother; a dear friend—"the child of many prayers;" great without pride; brave, without rashness; intelligent, without the pedantry of learning; sincere and honest as the sun, the noble youth has at last lain down his earthly harness—his task is done.

As a member of the present Senior Class of the University of North Carolina, none stood higher, for he was ever found among the foremost of his comrades.

In the performance of duty nothing could move him, and he ever marched directly upon the road where that called him. But, alas he has fallen, as falls the summer tree in the bloom of its honors, ere the blight of autumn has seared a leaf that adorns it. Though we drop a tear of sympathy at his departure from us, yet to the weeping mother and sorrowing sister, we would, in offering the balm of consolation, say, mourn not his loss, for his early death is but his gain. By the many friends who must miss him from those classic retreats where his familiar form was so well known, and to which he had so confidently hoped to return, the tidings of his death will be received with a heartfelt sorrow, which will truly tell the love they bore him. Let them also find in his early summons hence a monitory meaning; and while they strive to emulate his virtues, learn aright the moral lesson of his death.—COM.

NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th day of August next, I will sell at the late Henry Newkirk's, (Guardian,) near the residence of Timothy Newkirk, in Duplin county, the *HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS*, and all the other personal property of the said deceased; among which are *TWENTY-ONE VALUABLE SLAVES.*

Terms—Six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.

July 20th, 1858. 48-1t

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED AT JULY Term, 1858, of Duplin county Court, as Administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Henry Newkirk, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN D. POWERS, Adm'r.

July 20th, 1858. 48-6t

UNION ACADEMY,

HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL commences its next session on Monday, the 6th day of September next, under the supervision of Solomon I. Faison, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous, in all particulars, for both moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

Terms per session as follows:

Primary Department	$9 00
Higher English Branches	12 00
Classical Department	15 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from seven to eight dollars per month. OWEN FENNELL,

President of Board of Trustees.

July 30, 1858.—48-5t*

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension and delivery to me at Wilmington, or at my Plantation, Orton, in Brunswick county, or confinement in any jail in the State, and information to me of the same, of my negro man DANIEL, generally known as "Daniel Grist," he being once the property of Mr. James R. Grist, from whom I purchased him.

Said Daniel is above 30 years of age, yellow compexion, stout; 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—square built, and generally has a bushy head of hair. THOS. C. MILLER.

July 22d, 1858 48-4t

PORK! PORK!!

80 BBLS. NEW YORK CITY MESS PORK,
25 " Rump "
In store and for sale by
July 29. W. H. McKOY & BRO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, August 17th, 1858.

$300.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 603 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of		$2,000
1 "	50,000	5 "		1,000
1 "	30,000	52 "		500
1 "	10,000	143 "		400
1 "	5,000	20 Approximations...		8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.
A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

August 29th, 1858 178&32-1y

SUMMER STOCK.

STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS.

REDUCING STOCK—must be sold at *any price*, Hats, Caps, Misses' Leghorn Flats, Infants' and Childrens fancy Leghorn and Straw Hats, Ladies' Brown Leghorn Riding Hats, &c., &c. For bargains, call at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.

July 28th CHAS. D. MYERS.

BACON.

WESTERN BACON, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by
July 21 WILLARD & CURTIS.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFE;
30 " St. Domingo "
20 " Old Java "
10 " Laguyra "
Now landing from "A. J. DeRosset," and for sale by
July 26, 1858. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SUGAR—SUGAR.

10 BBLS. PORTO RICO SUGAR;
20 do. C. Yellow do.;
10 do. B. White do.;
12 do. A. do. do.;
5 do. Crushed do.;
Just received and for sale by
July 26th, 1858 WM. H. McKOY & BRO.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

TALK OF BEAUTY, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more see circular around each bottle, and *no* one can doubt:

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair, will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, Conn., July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing; it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off.* I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS FRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the tip of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours respectfully,

D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

July 20. 274-48—3m

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL-WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

TERMS—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY,

Proprietor.

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

BEST WATCH GLASSES,

DOUBLE FLINT, at 15 cents. Go to no other place but MR. ALEXANDER'S, as he is determined to put his prices according to the times.

July 14, 1858.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS. For sale by
July 26, 1858. J. S. WILLIAMS.

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL begin the 30th day of August next, and end the 24th June, 1859. The session comprises two terms: the first term will end the 24th December; the second commences the first Monday in January. To any one who desires more particular information, a catalogue will be sent upon application to Rev. James M. Sprunt, in the absence of the Principal.

T. OSCAR ROGERS.

Kenansville, Duplin co., July 13, 1858 262eM6w—46-6t

GROVE MALE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

THE SESSIONS OF THIS INSTITUTION CORRESPOND with those of the Kenansville Female Seminary. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary English Branches	$10
Advanced Course	15
Classical and Mathematical	20

Board $8 per month. Session opens 30th August. Address Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.

Kenansville, July 13, 1858. 262eM6w—46-6t

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 62½	@	2 00
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	22	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11½	@	12½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	11¼
strict mid'g	11½	@	11¾
good mid'g	00	@	11¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	16	@	18
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	9
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.00	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	7 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	5 75	@	5 87½
Superfine	5 62½	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	63	00	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	74	@	75
Oats	40	@	42
Pease, Cow	85	@	90
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 20
Wheat, red	1 00	@	1 05
do. white	1 15	@	1 20
Rice, rough	00	@	87½
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3½	@	0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	75	@	00
N. River	50	@	60
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90	00	@95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	95	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	11 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	23	@	26
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	34	@	38

LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 25
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@	1 42½
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, Pale,	3 00	@	5 37½
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 20	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 15	@	0 00
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	40
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	00	@	0 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	00	@	00
Irish, do.,	00	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.,	2 50	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	13½	@	14
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	11½	@	12
Hog round	12½	@	13
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9½	@	9¾
Shoulders	7	@	7½
N. C. Lard	13	@	13½
West'n do.	12½	@	13
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	19 50
Clear do.	00 00	@	20 00
Butt	16 50	@	17 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	20	@	35
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground	75	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico,	7¼	@	9
New Orleans,	6¾	@	8¼
Muscovado,	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd,	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¼	@	10
Granulated,	10¾	@	11¼
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	4 00
Common	1 75	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	6 00	@	7 75
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.		Under deck.	
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	@	$ 00	@ 35
Rosin do.	30	@	30	@ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	@	00	@ 50
Flour do.	00	@	00	@ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	@	0	@ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	0 00	@ 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	@	0	@ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	@	0	@ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	@	6	@ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	@	8	@ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00	@	5 00	@ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	00	@ 35
Rosin "	30	@	00	@ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	00	@ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	@	00	@ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	0 00	@ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	@	0	@ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	@	00	@ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00	@	5 00	@ 0 00
TO BOSTON.				
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	@	00	@ 45
Rosin "	35	@	00	@ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	@	00	@ 60
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	0 00	@ 1 12½
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	@	00	@ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	@	00	@ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00	@	6 00	@ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—The market continued at last Thursday's quotations up to Saturday, when it opened at

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 26, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Frazer's River Country.

The additional importance given to the country on the Pacific coast, on or about the 49th degree of North latitude, by the recent gold discoveries on Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers and their tributaries, begin to call for an accurate survey of the line between the American territories there and the British possessions, in order to obviate any and every chance of difficulty or collision, arising out of any contest as to jurisdiction. We believe that no formal final scientific survey of our Northern boundary on the Pacific has yet been made, under the auspices of a joint British and American commission.

The Hudson's Bay Company, a vast trading and territorial corporation, only inferior in magnitude and powers to the East India Company, hold the whole British territories on the North American continent, with the exception of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and a few other strips on the Atlantic side of the continent. Originally chartered in 1670 by Charles the Second, it has gone on since renewing and increasing its powers up to the present time. Its last charter expires in 1859, and there is every reason to suppose that it will not be renewed. Population begins to press upon these territories and make them too valuable to be surrendered to the exclusive use of wild animals and wild Indians. The products of the chase are now the only articles of export, and the agents of the company discourage any settlement.

Through these territories British capitalists look for a railroad route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this is more likely now to be pressed forward, since the discoveries on the Pacific side leave little doubt that the great trading centre—the future City of the North Pacific is to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Puget's Sound.

As the charter of the the Hudson's Bay company now stands, it partakes considerably of the character of the old East India Company, and, indeed, of nearly all the half mercantile, half proprietory grants made some two or three centuries ago. The company has the exclusive right to trade in any part of the territory granted to it, to the exclusion even of other British subjects; and, so far, it has succeeded in preserving its monopoly. But the rapid influx of miners will be apt to give a rude shock to the system. Theoretically, everything that is brought into the country for the use of the miners must pass through the hands of the company or its agents, giving them the power to exact their own prices—practically, we suppose the supplies will be sold by others from whom the company will exact a pretty heavy license.

It is probable that the British government will adopt a more liberal policy, as soon as the charter of the company expires. Miners are a hard set to manage, and must be humoured a little.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we find a pretty lengthy article upon the same subject in the *U. S. Economist & Dry Goods Reporter*, edited by Thomas P. Kettell, Esq., one of the best posted writers in the country. Mr. Kettell contends that the company has only the exclusive right, as against all other British subjects, of trading with the Indians for furs, etc., and that therefore this exclusion does not apply to Americans, nor to trade other than with Indians. That is a mixed up question, which, no doubt, the British Government will solve by the erection of a colony, just as soon as the Hudson Bay Company's shadow of claim expires, which it will do in less than ten months.

We see it stated that Sir Bulwer Litton has instructed the Governor of Vancouver's Island, that it is no part of the policy of the British Government to exclude Americans or other foreigners from the Frazer River gold mines. The Western slope of the British American possessions is to be erected into a colony under the name of New Caledonia.

The Herald and Judge Ellis.

Sometime since the *Herald* of this place copied from the Iredell *Express*, a piece setting forth the fact that Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had, in 1846, said on the stump in Rowan county, that he (Mr. Ellis) wished he had a throat of brass and lungs of steel to proclaim the evils of internal improvement.

As this was a matter bearing upon the present canvass, and, we must suppose, brought forward for that purpose, we felt it our duty to give to the assertion the emphatic contradiction which it had received from Judge Ellis, and which we were authorized to give it.

In making this statement, we certainly took care not to attribute any *intentional* misrepresentation to the Herald, or to the other papers publishing the charge.—We simply gave the contradiction as given by Judge Ellis on the stump.

In the course of an excited canvass, a sufficient number of causes of irritation will come unsought, and it can therefore neither be the interest nor the desire of the press gratuitously to seek or give causes of offence, although we suppose unguarded or thoughtless remarks *will* occasionally slip out, as long as newspapers are edited by fallible men.

SOMETHING LIKE A SCRAPE.—It would begin to look as though Mr. J. S. Rarey, the horse-tamer, had about run out his own halter. He has been showing off in England and France, and as a result of it, he got up classes to whom he taught the *secret* of his method of taming horses at the rate of something over fifty dollars a head, clearing in England alone not less than sixty thousand dollars. Each of his pupils was pledged to conceal the secret.

Somebody has just published and is selling for sixpense, a little book entitled "The Art of Horse-Taming, by J. S. Rarey," said to have been originally published by Mr. Rarey himself in America. It is said to contain all that he communicates to his pupils as a profound secret at ten guineas, and the fun of the thing is that when he went over to England, the secret was no secret at all, the little six penny book having been published in America before he commenced selling its published secret in England. John Bull is now quite Rare-y.

The British in India.

After all the efforts that have been made to concentrate troops in British India, the last returns of effective strength in that quarter, as published by the correspondent of the London Times, present a force not at all in keeping with what we might have been led to look for or expect. The whole European force there is 48,571, of whom 44,514 are, or were, effective, and 4,057 were on the sick list. Now, when we recollect that the Chinese expedition was sent to India; that troops were gathered from the Cape of Good Hope and from other British colonies; that drafts were made upon every depot in the empire, while recruiting went on at the rate of something like a thousand a week, we must conclude that the consumption of human life in India is awful, and that the Sepoys or the climate, or both, must have made big inroads upon the ranks of the European troops, otherwise there ought to have been much nearer to one hundred thousand than fifty thousand white soldiers in India.

☞ A man in Kentucky killed a cow a few days since, in whose stomach was found a large brass ring, a hair pin and a bundle of hooks and eyes. "Brindle" is supposed to have swallowed the milk maid.

National Foundry.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has appointed Captain Wilkes, Chief Engineers Hunt and Martin and Constructor Pack on the commission to examine Deep River valley, under the late resolution of the Senate. They are to rendezvous in Washington, and will probably get out to North Carolina in about a week from this date. We need hardly say that those of our citizens, here and elsewhere, who feel an interest in this matter, ought to be on hand, and prepared to show to the Commissioners the claims which the Deep River valley really possess. Unless we are much deceived, these claims are equal, if not superior, to those of any other location in the Union, and, if we know the gentlemen of the commission, as we think we do, they will receive full justice at their hands. We know Captain Wilkes personally, having boarded at the same hotel with him for some months in Charlotte in 1848, in the neighborhood of which place he then had certain mining interests. We know him to be a gentleman of fine sense, and certainly *not* inimical to North Carolina, but the reverse.

We feel satisfied that the commission is an able one, and, so far as we can judge, its members are favourably inclined towards our State—that is, they have no prejudice against us, and are fully prepared to do us justice which is all we want or expect.

☞ The United States forces had arrived at Salt Lake City on the 26th ult. The Mormons were at Provo, some distance to the South, mostly in tents. Only about one hundred and fifty remained at Salt Lake, and among these not a single female. The Mormon houses in the City were all closed and boarded up, and no one could be rented, so it is supposed the troops will have to encamp. Not even the civil officers sent out could obtain sleeping accommodations, and of merchants and traders had no chance to open store or sell goods for want of some place to sell them. The Mormons may intend to be legal, but they are certainly far from friendly or cordial.

Chicken Fight.

Our people up towards the Virginia line seem to be much addicted to rooster combats, which they occasionally diversify by taking a hand at the amusement themselves. The correspondents of the Petersburg Express, two of them at least, give an account of a fight that was to have come off some time since at Halifax, Halifax, *vs.* Warren. It is said that but one match of the "main" was fought out and then the men pitched in and did the balance of the fighting themselves, some twenty-four or twenty-five "going in," and a dozen or so more "sloshing about" on the suburbs of the battle-ground. We have our doubts about of the refining, civilizing and moralizing effect of these things. We think they might be omitted without serious loss.

Probable Murder.

We learn that on Thursday last the up-train from Charleston, on the North-Eastern Railroad, struck against a dead body on the track of the road, in the neighborhood of Graham's Cross Roads, some twenty miles from Florence. The body was identified as that of Mr. William Pettit, formerly of Pitt county, North Carolina, but recently in the employment of Mr. Johnson H. Bryan, of Craven county, N. C., who has some interests in Williamsburg, S. C. There is little or no doubt that Mr Pettit had been murdered, as his throat was cut, and it appeared that his body had been put on the track with the idea that the train would run over him, and the murder be thus attributed to an accident. At the latest dates the Coroner's inquest had not returned a verdict.

From the Daily Journal of the 23d inst.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 17TH, 1858.

Dear Sir: The discussion between Messrs. Ellis and McRae came off at this place yesterday. Ellis led off in a capital speech of two hours. He talks like a statesman and a true North Carolinian. He is strong in this section, and is daily growing stronger; and on the first Thursday in August will sweep the Mountains!

McRae followed in a speech of equal length. I knew, from reading Eastern papers, what his position on the Internal Improvement question had been in that section, and watched him closely. *He is a good Rail Road man now, and said he would recommend additional appropriations when they were needed*—"WHEN THE TIME CAME," were his exact words!! This was a bait to catch Western people, as he took no such position, so far as I have seen, in the East. The following correspondence fully explains his position. The original is in my possession, and will be published here next week:

ASHEVILLE, JULY 15, 1858.

To the Hons. J. W. Ellis and D. K. McRae:

GENTLEMEN:—In your discussion at this place to-day, I understand you both as saying that you were opposed to increasing the debt of the State at present, beyond the amount pledged by previous legislation; but that when the time came, if it should be found that the four millions already appropriated to the Western N. C. Rail Road, together with the two millions required of individuals, would not extend it to the Tennessee line, you would be in favor of the State making further appropriations sufficient to complete it, on the payment by private subscription of one third of the amount. Regarding the time at which this would become proper as yet left indefinite, and as very important to our part of the State, and you both appeared to suppose it would be five or six years, I propounded to you both the question: Whether, if the State and private subscribers should subscribe and expend and work out the sum of six millions within four years, you would, if in office, recommend further appropriations at that time for its completion. And I took occasion to express the opinion, that if the charter should be so amended as to relieve us of the requirement to finish it by sections, as you proposed, that we could accomplish it within four years, except perhaps a part of the tunnel.

To this interrogatory I understood Judge Ellis to answer in the affirmative, and Mr. McRae to say that in no contingency would he be a candidate for re-election, so that he would not then be in office, but as far as he could exert any influence as a private citizen, it would be done cheerfully.

Will you each be so kind as to say whether I am correct as to the responses, &c.,

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,

N. W. WOODFIN.

The foregoing is a correct statement, according to my understanding.

Yours, &c., JOHN W. ELLIS.

The foregoing is in substance the response given by me to your question, and is the position I have always occupied. D. K. McRAE.

Now, Mr. Editor, how does this agree with Mr. McRae's position in the East? They don't dovetail well, or I am greatly mistaken. That's all.

McRae's supporters in this quarter are exclusively among the Know Nothings, and he cannot get even a majority of that party. Many of the best men will not touch him. As for Democrats, not one in Western Carolina will vote for him.

I thought it right that you men in the East should know his position here, and hence send you the above, with which you can do as you please.

Yours truly,

THOS. W. ATKINS,
Editor Asheville News.

The above corroborates the statement made by us yesterday, and shows that we make *no* statement in regard to *any* position in the canvass that is not strictly *so*, or from which *any* of the candidates *can* recede. We are in daily communication with the leading gentlemen of *both* parties, and any report we may make, or any statement we may give, is, so far as the facts are concerned, *official*. We wish it to be so. If we have *any* character it is that of perfect reliability.. We *know* that our personal and political relations with the leading men of the State and of the country place us in possession of the facts as they really are, and as our readers can rely upon them, even if small potato opponents of the *Journal* attempt to sneer at it or its editor. Mr. McRae's position at Asheville and Clinton *don't dovetail at all*, we being witness, and an honest witness.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—Col. Marshall, Democrat, of Forsythe county, who had announced himself as a candidate for the House of Commons, in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket, has withdrawn from the contest. So we learn from the *Winston Sentinel*.

☞ We received this morning from a friend a copy of a paper, published in the city of New York, called "The Protestant Churchman," said to be edited by *Rev.* Henry Anthon, and *Rev.* Stephen H. Tyng and *Rev.* E. H. Canfield, all of them Doctors of Divinity; and they publish in the aforesaid "Protestant Churchman," a communication dated Stone Mountain, Ga., signed "K.," written by—perhaps some other *Rev.* and *D. D.*, in which the following statement occurs with reference to the revival at the South:—"Wilmington, N. C., 1,200 inhabitants, 600 have been recently converted. Of this number many were abandoned women."

Now, the writer of all this, no doubt, knows more about the abandoned women than we or our readers can pretend to, but surely he is exceedingly ignorant about our population. We rather think eleven or twelve *thousand* would be nearer to the truth. Why *will* fools keep writing about things of which they are wholly ignorant? "K." is not prepared to write about anything. He don't know enough—he is a veritable, literal Know Nothing. Why *will* such stupid people push themselves forward, and thus cast odium upon their profession?—*Daily Journal, 24th inst.*

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* seems to think that Judge Ellis has changed his ground with reference to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, though *why* it should think so, we do not know, since the Fayetteville Road is not brought up at all to the candidates by Mr. Woodfin in the question propounded. Judge Ellis stands where he has always stood on the Western Extension. He does not believe any additional appropriation will be necessary at all, and if at all, not for years, but when necessary he thinks it must be small in amount, and ought to be given, rather than run the risk of losing the large sums already invested. This is in perfect accordance with his speeches and his action at the East, while Mr. McRae's position is a mere subterfuge.

☞ The examination of the pupils of Long Creek Academy will take place on Friday, August 13th, 1858, on which occasion A. M. Waddell, Esq., will deliver, at the Academy, an address on "Education." We feel no hesitation in promising those who may attend a rich intellectual treat. Mr. Waddell will attempt nothing that he will not do *well*.

During June there were 32 deaths in Wilmington, N. C., including 18 children.

We clip the above from the Baltimore Sun of the 23d instant. It certainly will be news to our townspeople, to learn that there were 32 deaths in this place during last month.

☞ The Democrats have carried the majority of the Oregon Legislature at the election recently held in that *State*, we suppose we might as well say, although still it is officially only a *territory*. General Joe Lane is pretty certain to be sent as one of the first Senators.

☞ At a banquet at the London Tavern, had in honor of the 82d anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, Mr. Dallas said, in the course of his remarks:—

At this very court some of my predecessors may be compared to the very best of the drilled cohorts of European diplomacy. There is one little comment which is to a certain extent connected with American diplomacy, on which I will say a word. You know that we have recently had some difficulties on the coast of the United States and in the West Indian Sea (hear)—a matter with which, as one of the militiamen in the diplomacy of the United States, I was lately charged. Now, without referring to that question more closely, it is a point which is essentially connected with one of the fundamental principles of the American revolution,—that principle being the necessity of maintaining on behalf of the great American people, as a great community, the independence of their flag. (Cheers.) Well, I am not going to argue the question as to visit and search. It has been over and over again, for years back, argued and reargued. But I should like on the 4th of July to announce to my fellow-countrymen that visit and search in regard to American vessels on the high seas in time of peace is frankly and finally ended. (Tremendous cheering, the whole company rising and manifesting the livelicst enthusiasm.)

While, gentlemen, I am able to announce this gratifying fact, I think it ought also to be accompanied by the assurance that the termination of that for which we have struggled for nearly half a century had been brought about with a degree of honorable candor and fair dealing on the part of the British government which is worthy of every acknowledgment on our part.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, July 25.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived here this afternoon.

The Europa arrived out on the 10th and the Vanderbilt on the 14th.

The Agamemnon had returned to Queenstown. She reports that the break occurred *just under her stern*, as indicated by the electrician of the Niagara. She had paid out 146 miles. After ascertaining the disconnection, she immediately returned to the rendezvous in mid-ocean, and cruised about there for five days for the Niagara, then returned to Queenstown.

After her arrival the directors decided to make another trial this season, and the fleet was to leave again for mid-ocean on the 17th.

The Mahommedans had risen on the Christians in Jiddah, in Arabia, and massacred twenty, including the French and English consuls. The British government had ordered three men-of-war to that port.

Later advices had been received from India and China, but they contained nothing of importance.

The Utah Expedition.

LEAVENWORTH, July 20, via St. Louis, July 23, per U. S. Express.—The express which left Fort Leavenworth on the 2d, with orders for General Harney to halt and await instructions from Washington, has returned. Gen. Harney was overtaken fifteen miles east of the Crossing of Smith's Fork of the Platte River, on the 8th instant.

General Harney intended to meet the principal chiefs and a considerable body of the Cheyennes, who, being aware of the presence of Harney in their country, were desirous of holding a council with him, for the purpose of renewing their assurances of friendship toward the whites.

Capt. Simpson, who was despatched with orders countermanding the advance of a portion of the reinforcement, was met at Fort Kearney on the 11th, and probably came up with Gen. Harney's headquarters by the 16th.

The troops and trains were all getting along well, although the latter were somewhat delayed by high water. Col. May's column was met on the 9th, near Ofallon's Bluff.

Col. Morrison's command was met above Plum creek on the 10th.

Col. Sumner was in camp near Fort Kearney on the 11th.

Majors Emery's and Whiting's columns were near the Little Blue on the 13th.

Later from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, July 19, via Boonville, July 23, per U S. Express.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 1st instant has arrived.

All the water courses on the route were very high.

Extensive preparations were being made at Santa Fe to properly celebrate the Fourth of July.

The surveying party on the Canadian river report a splendid country, with abundant water and grass, and in every way suitable for a railway.

The mail party suffered no molestation from the Indians.

Some of the trains which left here in the spring had arrived at Santa Fe. Those on the plains were getting along finely.

The grass was never in a better condition.

Coroner's Verdict in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Accident.

ALLENTOWN, July 23.—The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the late railroad accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near this place:—"That the company was guilty of gross negligence in allowing the timbers of the bridge to become decayed, thereby endangering the lives of passengers over their road."

Respect to the Memory of Gen. Quitman.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—A proclamation has just been issued by Mayor Stith, ordering that minute guns be fired, and the flags of the city be hung at half-mast, all day to-morrow, (22d,) in respect to the memory of the late Gen. Quitman.

SHALLOTTE, BRUNSWICK Co., N. C., JULY 17, 1858.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: Our community has been startled by one of the most shocking homicides perhaps ever known in this county.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., John B. Simmons deliberately, and of his malice aforethought, inflicted with a knife, upon the body of Nathan Simmons, two mortal wounds, one of the length of twelve inches, and depth of five inches across the abdomen, and one of the length of three inches, and depth of five inches just below the left breast, killing him instantly. Special Coroner Millikin, held an inquest over the body on the 15th. The above facts were plainly proven. Verdict accordingly. John B. Simmons was forthwith committed to Jail. The affair originated from a dispute about the possession of a cow.

The parties were all residents of Waccamaw district, in this county. D. K.

Annexation of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There is good reason to believe, from recent information, that our government is now in a fair way to acquire Cuba—this information is derived from an unquestionable source.

From the Marion (S. C.) Star.

"Cattle Disease"—"Black Tongue."

Mr. Editor:—The disease prevailing to such an alarming extent in Florida for some time past has made its appearance in different parts of our District. Nearly half of my stock is and has been affected by it. As yet none have died. We have, however, discontinued the use of them altogether, and ask in your columns space for the following paragraphs, which we clip from the Charleston Mercury, and taken from the Savannah Republican:

"We learn that the cattle disease has made its appearance in the lower part of Effingham and the upper part of Chatham county, but few cattle have died from it, as on washing the mouth with turpentine the disease quickly disappears. In the neighborhoods where it has made its appearance the inhabitants have quit eating beef. In Bulloch county, a man having a cut on his hand was washing the mouths of some cattle when he unfortunately allowed some of the saliva from the mouth of a cow to get into the wound, when it acted like poison. The person grew very ill from the effects of it, and at last accounts his recovery was very doubtful,—As spirits of turpentine has proved an effectual remedy in numerous cases, the press generally would be doing the public a service by making a note of the fact.

Query.—If the above is true (in reference to its poisonous effects, &c.) is it not likely that all the secretions and the entire beast is affected? And if so, would it not be prudent in all to keep on the safe side, by discontinuing the use of them in every way until the infection disappears?

It seems that the carion crows have taught us a lesson on this point, as I am informed they do not partake of the dead carcase; and I can assure you that I did not see one of them (carrion crows) while in Florida. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Yours, &c.,

C. D. ROWELL.

15th July, 1858.

From the Western Democrat.

Davidson College Commencement.

Mr. Editor: A brief notice of the late commencement at Davidson College may gratify many who were not present on that highly interesting occasion. The writer arrived on the ground early in the afternoon on Tuesday. An unusually large number of persons had already assembled from various and distant parts of this and adjacent States. At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, Dr. Thornwell, of Columbia, S. C., preached a powerful and eloquent sermon before the graduating class, and a very large and attentive audience, from Psalm 119, verse 142: "Thy law is the truth."—It does not become us to dwell at any length on the effort of the reverend Doctor. All is said, when it is said that Dr. Thornwell preached.

On Wednesday morning, the ceremonies attending the laying of the Corner Stone of the new College edifice, took place. The ceremony was inaugurated with prayer by the President of the College, after which he read a list of the articles deposited in the box to be laid under the stone. Here are some of them: A history of the College from its foundation to the present time, prepared by the Rev. A. Baker, of Salisbury; a copy of the Will of the late Maxwell Chambers, Esq.; a Catalogue of the Institution for 1857, and another for 1855—containing the amended charter of the College; a copy of the N. C. Presbyterian, and also of the Western Democrat; a three-cent postage stamp and envelope. The box was then deposited in the place prepared for it, and the corner stone laid by D. A. Davis, Esq., of Salisbury. The crowd generally then adjourned to the Chapel, where a neat and pertinent address was delivered by V. C. Barringer, Esq., of Concord, giving a brief sketch of the history of the College, and of the circumstances which led to its rise, &c.

At 11 o'clock, the anniversary of the Eumenean Society was celebrated with appropriate exercises. Mr. R. Z. Johnston, of Rowan, N. C., delivered a valedictory address before the members of that Society, in behalf of the graduating class, and was followed by a response from Mr. J. P. Graham, of Rowan, representing the society. Both these speeches reflected great credit upon the speakers, as well as upon the society which had selected them. The annual orator, the Rev. E. D. Frierson, of Marion, S. C., was then introduced. His subject, "the Bible considered as a work of literary merit," was ably handled, and his style and turn of address drew the attention of an appreciating auditory.

After a recess of about two hours, the Chapel was again filled, and the audience entertained with the anniversary exercises of the Philanthropic Society. The valedictory was delivered by M. H. McBryde, of Richmond, N. C., and the response by A. Burwell, of Charlotte. The society was then addressed by B. F. Little, Esq., of Richmond, N. C., in a neat and sensible speech. Wednesday evening, as usual, was given up to beaux and belles.

Thursday was Commencement day. At 10½ o'clock the commencement exercises were begun. Prof. W. C. Kerr delivered an inaugural address—able, interesting, and appropriate to the department in which he is instructor—that of Chemistry and Geology. Five young gentlemen of the graduating class then occupied successively the attention of the audience. Mr. R. Z. Johnston, of Rowan, delivered a chaste Salutatory in Latin. Mr. M. H. McBryde, of Richmond, delivered the Philosophical oration. Messrs. A. Montgomery, of Talladega, Ala., and H. K. Reid, of Mecklenburg, each delivered an oration.

The President of the College then awarded diplomas and conferred the degree of A. B. upon the following nine young gentlemen, in the order given: D. A. Townsend, Marion, S. C.; R. Z. Johnston, Rowan, N. C.; M. H. McBryde, Richmond, N. C.; A. Montgomery, Tallegado, Ala.; H. K. Reid, Mecklenburg, N. C.; M. Moore, Chester, S. C.; L. Kirkpatrick, Pontotoe, Miss.; Wm. White, Sumpter, S. C.; R. L. Douglas, Fairfield, S. C.

The valedictory addresses were then delivered by Mr. D. A. Townsend, of Marion, S. C., after which the President made a short Baccalaureate address to the graduating class. The exercises of commencement were then closed with prayer, and the assembled multitude, refreshed by another literary treat, invigorated by another draught from the inexhaustible fountain of truth, dispersed to their several homes.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The New York Evening Post has been informed that Professor Morse has never expected that the expedition now upon the Atlantic would be successful, though he is quite sanguine that a cable can be laid and worked between the termini which the company has selected. He does not disguise his conviction that the cable on board the company's steamers is much too heavy, and that one half its weight, or less, might be laid and worked effectively. His views upon this subject, and the consequences to which they have led, are said to have been the controlling reasons for his being left out of the Board of Direction, at the election which immediately preceded in the price of the stock.

There are other provisions (says the Post) which have been suggested to us, against the accidents to which the plans for laying submarine cables have thus far proved to be liable, which we will submit without argument for what they are worth:

"A cable *coiled* cannot be uncoiled without *kinks*:

"Therefore the cable must be *reeled* to be laid.

"The necessity for two vessels to lay the cable, quadruples (and more) the risk of accidents:

"Therefore the cable must be laid from *one* ship.

"The voyage *to* England is easier, shorter and safer than the voyage *from* England:

"Therefore the vessel with the cable should start from this side.

"There is one vessel, and one only, of tonnage and room sufficient to carry the whole cable, to wit: the Leviathan;

"Therefore, the cable, if ever laid at all, must be stowed on a succession of reels in the Leviathan, and the Leviathan must sail from our own shores."

If these views should be deemed to possess any value, it would be easy for the Leviathan to bring the cable with her to this country, and lay it on her first trip home.

From the London Times of July 7th.

The United States and Cuba.—The London Times in Favor of our Having Cuba.

The London Times of July 7th, concludes an article about Spain and the slave trade as follows:

"Lord Malmesbury has been protesting in terms forcible indeed, but yet warranted by the disgraceful facts, against the manner in which Spain has violated her most solemn obligations as to the importation of slaves into Cuba. Upon this Spanish pride has taken fire.—Spain is not proud enough to do no wrong, but quite proud enough to take offence at the imputation of it.—Every one who has looked into the question of the slave trade at all, knows well that for the last twenty years and more, Cuba, under the protection of the Spanish flag, has been the main stay and prop of the system. There has been no direct importation of slaves into the United States during that time. In the Brazils the traffic has virtually ceased. In Cuba alone it is carried out in full vigor. There was but one chance of dealing successfully with the traffic, and that was that the local government should interfere to suppress it. All our exertions at sea could have little effect beyond running up the rate of the insurance. Now, every effort that has been made to procure orders to this effect—real, not nominal orders—has proved fruitless. The time has arrived when we are called upon to review our policy in this matter. We will not follow the example of the idle braggarts at Madrid and prattle about visionary invasions. Why, even if we had the will, should we be at the trouble of applying direct pressure to Spain? Thus much is clear—that if Lord Malmesbury were this day to give Mr. Dallas the faintest hint that England would stand neutral in the matter, Cuba in three months' time would be a State in the North American Union.

Let us look this question boldly in the face. What interest has England in the integrity of the colonial dominions of Spain? What is it to us it Cuba be tomorrow an American in place of a Spanish possession? Our only interest in the question for a long time past has been a moral, not a material one. Nay, our material interests have been in direct opposition to that line of policy which we have pursued on the grounds of humanity. Cuba in the hands of American citizens would be a much more productive market than at present.—Our manufacturers and merchants could buy and sell more with American than Spanish Cuba.

If it is to remain a slave-importing country we had as lief, nay, rather, that it should pass into American hands. Patience and forbearance have been tired out, and the time has fairly arrived when we may consider if we should not be playing our own game more wisely by standing still while the Cabinet of Washington carried out the long cherished designs of the American people upon the Island of Cuba. It is not impossible that the States would be willing to come to an understanding with us, that if Cuba passed quietly into their possession our wishes with regard to the further importation of slaves into the island would not be disregarded.

What is Spain to us that we should interfere further to protect her colonial possessions? The only arguments which we are disposed to consider, after the treatment we have met with from successive cabinets at Madrid, are those which apply to our own interest and well being. Looking at the question from this point of view two arguments might be urged, there is probably no great weight in either. It might be said, in the first place, that it would be shortsighted policy in us to stimulate the progress of the United States in wealth and power, for the time may come when they may prove formidable antagonists to ourselves. This is but a paltry policy after all; for whatever we may do, the vast confederation on the other side of the Atlantic will go on increasing in strength and in extent of dominion.

We do not look grudgingly on this progress; on the contrary, it is the best thing that can be wished for this country, that the States should be a prosperous and a growing power. If the statesmen who guide the destinies of the confederation have but the forbearance to abstain from violating public law, and the canons of public morality, God speed their work! But to us, in any case, what can it signify whether they conquer a province from the desert or from the Gulf of Mexico?—As long as we retain our naval power they will not interfere with us; and that once gone, the presence or absence of Cuba in the scale would signify but little indeed. It might be said, in the second place, that it would be unwise for us to stand still, as lookers on, while Spain was weakened by the loss of her colonial possessions, from considerations of European policy. The Pyrennes are not higher than they were in the days of Louis XIV and of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here, again, the argument does not appear to have any considerable weight. Spain derives no substantial strength from her colonies which would help her to resist an invader; and, if she did, what is that to us? We know the sacrifices we made for the preservation of the Spanish monarchy in the first years of the present century, and what has been our reward? What advantage to the extent of one shilling, or of the faintest element of power, have we derived from the Spanish alliance? We can point to a long list of unsatisfied claims, of unpaid debt, of obligations disregarded, and of violated faith; but of help when we needed help, or of common gratitude for services of the most vital importance, there has not been one tittle. Let us at length consider this question on its own merits. Is it possible that, with reference to English views and feelings, Cuba could be in worse hands than it is at present.

How to Tell a Lady's Age.

The following table will do it. Just hand the table to the lady and ask her to tell you in which of its columns her age is contained. Then add together the figures at the top of the columns designated, and you have the great secret. Suppose an age to be seventeen. You will find the number seventeen only in two columns, viz: first and fifth; figures at the head of these columns make seventeen. Here is the magic table:

1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
13	14	14	14	22	38
15	15	15	15	23	39
17	18	20	24	24	40
19	19	21	25	25	41
21	22	22	26	26	42
23	23	23	27	27	43
25	26	28	28	28	44
27	27	29	29	29	45
29	30	30	30	30	46
31	31	31	31	31	47
33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	43	44	44	52	52
43	44	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	53	55	56	56
51	51	54	57	57	57
53	54	55	58	58	58
55	55	56	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	63
63	63	63	63	63	63

From the Halifax (N. S.) Sun, July 12.

The Right of "Visit"—The Tables Turned.

Mrs. McAulay, a Philadelphia lady, and one of the passengers detained in this city by the mishap of the steamer City of Baltimore, paid a visit to her Majesty's steamer Styx, on Friday last, and desired to see the commander of that now somewhat celebrated cruiser. The story goes that the lady was very politely received, and ushered into the presence of the officer in command, where a long interview took place, doubtless of high import to the interests of the two great nations represented on this occasion. We understand that the spirit of the lady's visit was of a decidedly national character, with the view of overhauling the gallant naval officer for numerous flagrant outrages committed on American bunting. The particular style in which our heroine conducted this retributive visit we are not positively prepared to describe—our reporter not having been present, unfortunately. It may have been that it were far better for the commander had he been exposed to a broadside from one of Brother Jonathan's steam frigates; or it may have been that the gentle woman's beseeching and persuasive eloquence elicited the promise that he would "never do such naughty things again." We incline, however, to the latter supposition; but, in either case, with such champions as the lady of our story, Jonathan will always be sure to vanquish Britton's naval heroes; he will gain more victories, we think, with the weaker vessels than with the stronger.

Mrs. McAulay is the widow of the late U. S. Consul in Cairo, Egypt, and is said to be well known in political circles at Washington.

COMMERCE OF CHARLESTON.—During the fiscal year ending the 30th ult., the exports of Charleston, S. C., amounted in value to $16,494,954; of which over $15,000,000 were in cotton, and $304,321 in breadstuffs.—The imports were only $588,712.

From the London News, July 1.

The Revenue of Great Britain.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter which ended yesterday show a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, of £1,001,796, and, as compared with the preceding year of £5,188,105. And yet the announcement of this large decrease in the national income for the year will alarm nobody. The decrease in the amount of the receipts, from the income and property tax—the consequence of the reduction of the rate from 9d. to 7d., and ultimately to 5d.—more than accounts for the falling off. The diminution in the income and property tax receipts was, during the quarter, £1,255,953, and during the year, it was £5,838,561.

No doubt there have been years which have shown a more prosperous condition of the other branches of revenue; but when it is kept in mind that the year which ended yesterday, includes the period of commercial distress in 1857, the returns may confidently be pointed to as a demonstration of the stability of our national resources. The decrease in the receipts from customs is £767,674 on the year. The first half of the year—which embraced the period of commercial distress—showed a decrease of £1,142,000. This has since been gradually diminished, and might have been entirely compensated but for the fact that the receipts for April, 1857, had been raised considerably above the average by large deliveries having been postponed till that time in contemplation of the reduction of duties. In the receipts from excise there is an increase, both on the year and quarter. The other branches of revenue present nothing suggestive of remark, unless it be that there is a steady advance in the Post office Department.

Brussel's (July 3) correspondence of London Star.

The Peasant Revolt in Russia.

We now have received more accurate accounts of the outbreak of the peasantry in Esthonia, the importance of which can hardly be overrated, particularly on account of the neighborhood of that province to St. Petersburg. It is to be observed that serfdom proper was put an end to in Esthonia, and in the rest of the Baltic provinces of Russia, more than forty years ago, under Alexander I. The present measures of emancipation do not effect the Esthonian peasants at all. But this seems only to have excited them the more, and what they now claim is free possession of the land which they at present hold on hereditary tenure from the nobility. The rising is general all along the coast, and has compelled the nobility to seek refuge in Revel. The engagement mentioned yesterday took place between part of the garrison of Reval and a body of peasants, about 1,000 strong, who are moving to and fro and encouraging the others to revolt. They as yet have no other arms than sticks and clubs, pitchforks and sharpened poles; but they are so excited that they were not afraid at all of the soldiery, whose numbers, it is true, were but small.

The soldiers were soon overpowered by the larger numbers of the peasants, and left altogether fifteen men, four officers among them killed; while of the peasantry about forty may have been killed. The chief seat of the insurrectionary movement seems to be very near Reval itself; but even at Dorpat, which is situated in the northern part of Livonia, and which is likewise peopled by the Esthonian race, symptoms of an approaching outbreak have been observed.

Medical.

An instrument called the opthalmoscope, by the aid of which the human eye may be internally examined, has recently been brought to the notice of the scientific world. The instrument is in the form of a concave mirror, with a hole in the centre, in which a lense is inserted; to this another lense is added, which, however, is separate and movable. When the instrument is used, a lighted candle is placed by the side of the patient. The concave mirror is then held in front of the eye to be examined, while the movable lens is suspended between the light and the mirror in such a manner as to concentrate the rays of the first on the second. The reflected rays converge on the retina, and on passing through it diverge and render luminous the whole interior of the eye, which the observer can see by looking through the lens placed in the mirror's centre. The retina and the lens form a microscope, the multiply power of which is about five hundred.

A popular actor of Philadelphia went to Cape May a few days since. He accidentally left his watch on the dressing table. A friend going to the Cape took it down. In conjunction with a few others, he got up a complimentary presentation. A presentation speech was made, and the reply was gratefully eloquent. A feast followed, after which, on going to his room, he opened the case which enclosed the watch, and found it to be the one he left at home.

The Nena Sahib has blown from a gun, in the neighborhood of Barrilly, a person wh